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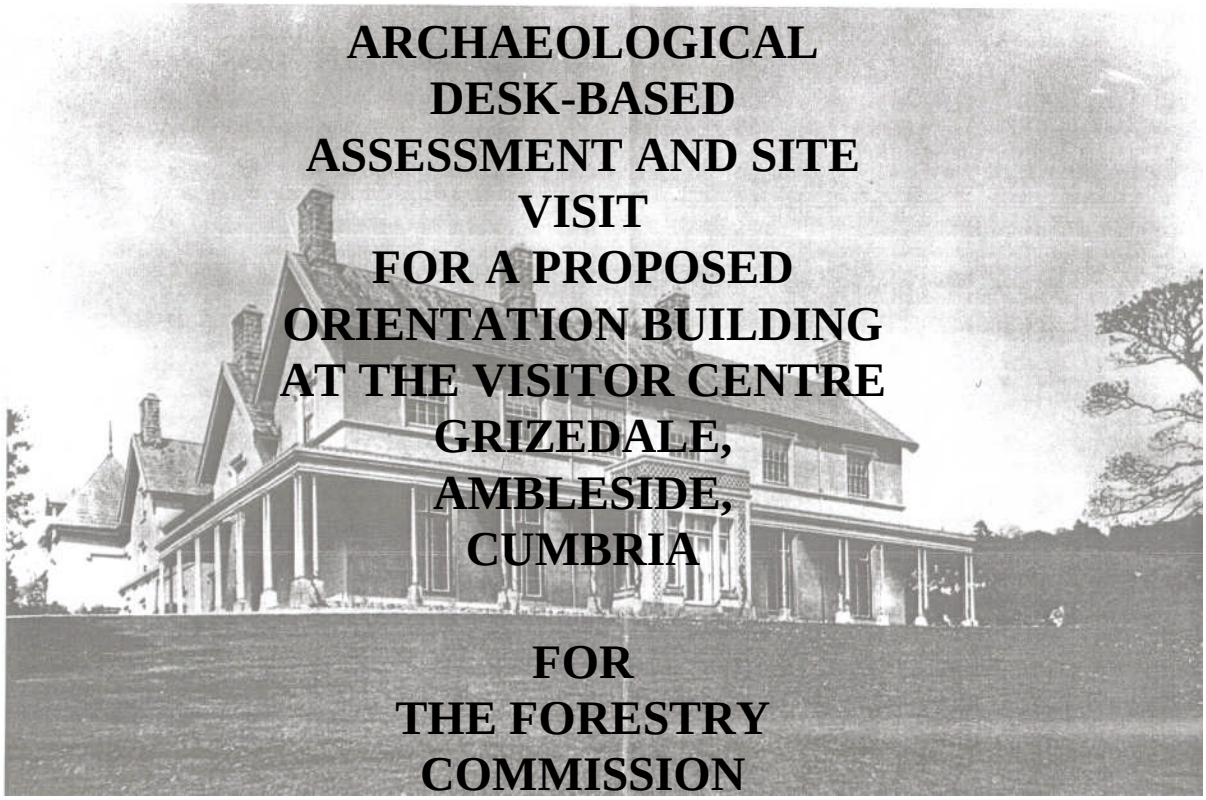

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT FOR A PROPOSED ORIENTATION BUILDING AT THE VISITOR CENTRE GRIZEDALE, AMBLESIDE, CUMBRIA

FOR THE FORESTRY COMMISSION

SD 3364 9430

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the Forestry Commission to undertake an archaeological desk study and site visit in advance of a proposed Orientation Centre development at the Visitor Centre, Grizedale, Cumbria (NGR SD 3364 9430).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in both Kendal and Preston, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the Lake District National Park based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society and several relevant web sites.

The results of the desk-based assessment indicate a fairly typical spread of sites for the area. The village includes farm buildings and stables, workers cottages, kilns, saw mills and corn mills, all forming a small working community in Grizedale. This was definitely in existence in the post medieval period and may have also been in the medieval period, though direct evidence for this is difficult to establish.

The desk-based assessment located 12 sites from the HER and other sources within a 1200m radius of the Visitor Centre. These include a post medieval hall (*Site **1***), a cornmill (*Site **6***), several quarries (*Sites **3**, **4**, and **5***), two potash kilns (*Sites **8** and **9***) and other sites relating to post medieval industrial activity. The last hall at Grizedale was utilized as an officer's camp during the Second World War, containing some of the highest-ranking German officers, which makes it a site of regional importance.

The site visit served to confirm the location and preservation of the remains of the 1906 hall on the site. Areas of upstanding masonry are visible overlying the footprint of the largely demolished building, and a number of walls were identified using a copy of the floor plan of the hall during the visit. A layer of concrete, which forms a car park, has overlaid any possible remains of the interior of the hall. The evidence however, points to sub-surface remains surviving, possibly relating to both the halls that stood in this area. No physical evidence for the 1800's hall is visible on the site, but when a comparison of maps was made to confirm both building locations there remains the likelihood that some of it survives below ground towards the northern extent of the development area. Earthworks relating to huts placed on the front lawn, to be used as extra rooms for interred Germans during the war, were also identified. In addition, further remains of ancillary buildings are visible behind the later hall, possibly being those of a guards hut and a police hut from the POW camp.

It is therefore recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching be undertaken within the development area; this will aim to expose any further remains that correspond to the existing walls of the final hall as well as any earlier material that survives from the previous hall and possibly the building known as Ford Lodge. Due to the significance of the last building on the site in terms of modern history, the proposed programme of works should be viewed as a good opportunity to further the knowledge of Grizedale as a whole.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Ian Blake of the Forestry Commission for commissioning the project, and for his assistance throughout.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend thanks to Eleanor Kingston, Archaeologist of the Lake District National Park Authority, the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal, the staff at the Lancashire County Council Record Office in Preston, and Mike Tomlin, land agent to the Forestry Commission, for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment and site visit was undertaken by Nicola Gaskell. The report was written and the drawings produced by Nicola Gaskell. The project was managed and the report edited by Matt Town.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 The Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA), were consulted by the Forestry Commission regarding a planning application submitted for a proposed scheme for a new Visitor Centre building. The site is located in Grizedale Forest, Grizedale, Cumbria (NGR SD 3364 9430) (*Fig **1***). The development will involve the construction of an Orientation Building. This land was originally the location of two halls, known from cartographic sources to date from at least the nineteenth century. The later hall building survived into the middle of the twentieth century before being demolished in the 1950's. The proposed scheme of work would destroy any archaeological remains that may be present within the development footprint that pertain to the later new hall and possibly the earlier hall as well. Consequently, the LDNPA advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to the proposed development. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were commissioned by the Forestry Commission to undertake the required archaeological desk-based assessment of the general area around the site of Grizedale New Hall, and a site visit within the development area itself.

1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lake District Historic Environment Record (LDHER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Offices in Kendal (CRO(K)), the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston (LRO) and the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The principal objective of this assessment is to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.

1.1.3 A site visit was carried out on the proposed development, in order to assess the condition of any archaeological features present.

1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by the Forestry Commission for an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by LDNPA. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a 1200m radius centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 ***Lake District Historic Environment Record (LDHER):*** the LDHER in Murley Moss, Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the boundary of the Lake District National Park, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied.

2.2.3 ***County Record Offices Kendal and Preston:*** the County Record Offices in Kendal (CRO(K)) and Preston (LRO) were visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, Acts of Parliament and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and relevant websites were also consulted.

2.2.4 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

2.3 SITE VISIT

2.3.1 The site was visited in order to assess the survival, nature, extent and potential significance of any upstanding archaeological remains on the site, to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival, and to provide a detailed assessment of areas of archaeological potential.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Lake District National Park Authority.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The village of Grizedale lies 5 kilometres to the south of Hawkshead within the confines of the Lake District National Park. The development area is situated on a plateau of flat land located c.25m to the east of the unnamed main road which runs north-south through the village, at a height of around 100m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

3.1.2 Presently, the development area is a concreted car park with an area of dense undergrowth partially obscuring building remains located on the northern side of the site.

3.1.3 The forest of Grizedale which surrounds the site is currently 2,445 hectares of which 65% is coniferous plantations accounting for 20,000 cubic metres of wood harvest, while approximately 10% is under agricultural (pasture and arable) use.

3.1.4 The solid geology of the area consists of Silurian slates and shales with the drift geology being made up of glacial tills and clay deposits (Vincent 1985).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 ***Introduction:*** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.

3.2.2 ***Palaeolithic:*** The Palaeolithic period represents a time span covering almost the last half million years. Early material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is uncommon on a national scale, and there are no known sites from the north-west region, (Brennand and Hodgson, 2004). For over 99 per cent of that time, the human communities in Britain were hunting and gathering, activities which were the mainstay of a subsistence economy. Naturally, such a lifestyle involved a high degree of mobility and the minimum of equipment and possessions, which in turn leaves behind very little trace in the archaeological record (Darvill 1987). Some time after 13,000 BP, Late Upper Palaeolithic societies returned to Britain. Evidence of occupation in the north-west at this date is extremely scarce, but the discovery of Late Upper Palaeolithic blades at Lindale Low cave, near Grange-over-Sands, and at Bart's Cave, Aldingham, on the Furness peninsula, mean that the existence of a Cumbrian Palaeolithic can no longer be entirely dismissed (Chamberlain & Williams, 2001). However, as of yet no Palaeolithic material has been located within the area of Grizedale.

3.2.3 ***Mesolithic***: By around 8,000 BP, the last of the major ice sheets had retreated. Rising sea levels submerged the land-bridge between Britain and continental Europe, an event that traditionally marks the beginning of the Mesolithic, or middle stone age period. Earlier and Later Mesolithic material has been identified from cave sites on the southern Cumbrian limestone (Salisbury 1997; Young 1992), but the only current artefactual evidence for Mesolithic activity from the central Lake District is the find of

a small number of microliths from the environs of the Roman fort at Waterhead, at the north end of Windermere (Manning and Dunwell 1995). Despite increasing evidence for Mesolithic activity in Cumbria, no Mesolithic material has been located close to Grizedale.

3.2.4 ***Neolithic:*** The Neolithic period has been traditionally associated with the adoption of farming in Britain. New types of sites appear, including permanent settlements and large ceremonial monuments. Civil engineering projects and communal works became a part of everyday life, and time and energy were invested in dividing and utilizing landscape resources on an unprecedented scale. The archaeological evidence currently available suggests considerable technological and sociological changes too (Darvill, 1987). The location of monuments of this period within Cumbria appears to suggest a shift in the emphasis of Neolithic activity from the coastal plain to the edge of the Lake District hills and the Eden Valley (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Polished Stone axes from the mines of the Langdale valley in the Cumbrian mountains just to the north-west of Grizedale were possibly first utilized in the late Mesolithic and were traded extensively throughout the British Isles. It is likely that by the 3rd millennium BC, Neolithic inhabitants of Cumbria were part of an extensive trans-European trading network (Brennand and Hodgson, 2004).

3.2.5 The later Neolithic and earlier Bronze ages are also characterised by increasing social sophistication and the emergence of hierarchical structures in human society is best reflected by the construction of large monuments, like the stone circles of Long Meg and Her Daughters near Penrith, or Birkrigg and Swinside, near Ulverston. These monuments have no obvious practical explanation, and are probably best seen as public works central to complex religious or spiritual practices.

3.2.6 ***Bronze Age***: In the Bronze Age (*c.* 2500BP to 600BP), human society continued to change and develop. Early metalwork finds are rare in Northern England, and metal production and ownership may have been the sole province of a privileged few. Recent finds of Bronze Age metalwork in Cumbria include a Mid Bronze Age dagger blade from the south Lakeland area discovered by a metal detectorist in June 2004 (Frascarelli, 2004). Settlement sites dating to the Bronze Age are seldom identified, although, during the 1980's and 1990's, a programme of large scale upland surveys were undertaken by LUAU and more than thirteen thousand individual features were recorded on the western, southern and eastern Cumbrian fells (Quartermaine, 2002). No Bronze Age material has been located close to Grizedale.

3.2.7 ***Iron Age:*** During the Iron Age the impression nationwide is of a major expansion in population as evidenced by an abundance of settlement sites. There is also clear evidence for a growing social complexity and hierarchy, as demonstrated by high status burials and contrasting settlement sites, for example hillforts compared to small farmsteads.

3.2.8 In Cumbria, however, settlement sites and burials that can be attributed to the Iron Age are hard to identify. There may have been certain elements of the pre-Roman native population that were encouraged to settle in the vicinity of roads and forts built by the Romans in order to supply food, including cereals, for the garrisons (Blake, 1959), thereby showing a change in settlement patterns. A number of unexcavated settlement sites identified by aerial photography may date to this period (Bewley 1994).

3.2.9 No Iron Age material has been located close to Grizedale.

3.2.10 ***Romano-British:*** The Roman advance on the northwest during the 70s and 80s AD may have been launched from bases in the northwest Midlands such as Wroxeter and Little Chester, proceeding north via the valleys of the Eden and Lune. By 72 AD the earliest timber fort was constructed at Carlisle (Philpott ed. 2004), and the campaigns of Agricola, governor of Britain AD 78-84, consolidated the Roman hold on the North. During the Roman period, there was certainly a heavy military presence in Cumbria. Hadrian's Wall, perhaps begun in 122 AD, was built to define the northern limit of the Roman empire and a network of military roads, forts and settlements soon sprung up around the focus of Hadrian's Wall (Breeze and Dobson 1976).

3.2.11 The nearest Roman site is that of *Galava*, the fort at Ambleside 10km to the north of Grizedale. This fort is one of a chain that starts at Ravenglass, through to Hardknott, then Ambleside itself, and onto Troutbeck further north. The Roman occupation of western Cumbria had less to do with the subjugation of the native population and more to do with policing and protecting the Empire's interests in the trade routes from the Irish Sea to get goods and provisions to those troops situated at the northern extremities of the Empire. The Furness peninsula and the Duddon estuary provide good harbours and penetrating river access, through the Esk and the Duddon into the southern Lake District hills and around the west Cumbrian coast. The importance of waterways is evidenced at Ambleside, with its large *vicus* and storage facilities within the fort, suggesting the developing significance of Lake Windermere as a route of communication into the heart of the Lake District (Shotter 1996). Although the Roman occupation of Cumbria has been extensively researched, no evidence as yet has been found relating to Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of Grizedale.

3.2.12 ***Early Medieval:*** Evidence for Early Medieval activity in Cumbria is extremely limited, the end of the Roman economy depriving the archaeologist of diagnostic artefactual evidence on all but a small minority of sites (Higham 1986). Work in recent decades has shown that the 'Romans' did not leave behind them a cultural vacuum, and archaeology has begun to fill the gap between the 'Dark Ages' and the illuminated histories that followed, such as the *Historia Ecclesiastica* written by the Northumbrian monk, the Venerable Bede, in the early eighth century.

3.2.13 Once the Roman administration ended in 410AD, the native Britons gradually reverted to their own autonomy. Angles had begun to enter eastern Cumbria by the seventh century AD, but the west of the county appears politically more stable (Crowe 1984). The discovery of early medieval settlement sites in the region is rare, but a number of putative Romano-British rural sites excavated more than forty years ago may have had late phases that could have been observed with the use of radiocarbon dating. Recent excavations at Stainmore in Cumbria have produced evidence for rectangular post-built buildings and sunken-feature buildings perhaps dating to the 7th or 8th centuries AD (Newman ed. 2004). Environmental studies focussing on pollen remains have indicated a continuing arable economy in Cumbria during the Early Medieval period (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).

3.2.14 To interpret early medieval society, archaeologists have often been forced to look at other classes of evidence beyond the traditional domain of excavation and field survey data, including place-name evidence, stone sculpture and early stone buildings. The

name Grizedale, first documented in *c.*1323, probably means 'valley of the pigs', the *'Grise'* element arising from the Old Scandinavian word for pig indicating that the name could have been in use before the 14th century, suggesting Viking origins (Mills 2003). Clues to the general pattern of Early Medieval settlement in Cumbria can be gleaned from place-name evidence, although some names were still not fossilised until the twelfth century (Newman ed. 2004).

3.2.15 ***Later Medieval:*** In the eleventh century the political situation in Cumbria was volatile, with the emergent kingdom of Strathclyde to the north and the growing power of England to the south competing for political control (Kirkby 1962). Much of the modern county of Cumbria remained outside Norman control (thus not being included in Domesday Book of 1086) until 1092 when William II marched north to Carlisle.

3.2.16 The documentary evidence for medieval Grizedale is practically non-existent. It is possible that the north-south road through Grizedale may have medieval origins, as on the earliest cartographic source, the road has the same layout as today, and the majority of the buildings seem to respect this line. The road seemingly was, and still is, the main route into and out of the village leading from Hawkshead south to Satterthwaite.

3.2.17 The original Grizedale Hall stood to the west of the village on a minor road and H.S Cowper, writing in 1899 stated that '*Old Grizedale Hall stood back on a road leading to the west and is said to have been for some time (three centuries) the home of a statesman family named Tomlinson. It was however, for several generations, from the commencement of the seventeenth century, the home of one of the numerous branches of the Rawlinson's of Greythwaite and from this particular line sprang Daniel and Sir Thomas Rawlinson, two city magnates, whose great marble monuments are now on the west wall of the church at Hawkshead.*' The possibility of a family called Tomlinson at Grizedale is repeated by Farrer and Brownbill in the 1914 'Victoria History of Lancashire', but their usage of this uncertain fact probably came directly from Cowper's book.

3.2.18 Parson and White in their 'Historical Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland' written in 1829, refer to Greythwaite Hall as being '*the seat of Miles Sandys Esq, whose ancestor the benevolent Archbishop of York, resided here, in the reign of Elizabeth.*' Elizabeth I reigned from 1558 to 1603. Although this gives a 17th century date for Greythwaite Hall the above mention that the Rawlinson's came from Greythwaite may lead to the conclusion that Grizedale Hall was only constructed in the 1600's. The village may go back further but without direct archaeological intervention within the village itself this may be impossible to prove. In 1669 a mention is made of a '*Daniel Rawlinson, vintner and citizen of London who was born at Grizedale Hall and educated at Hawkshead Grammer School transferred to trustees living in the parish of Hawkshead the sum of £100*' (Thompson, 1970b). Daniel Rawlinson was the owner of the Mitre public house in Fenchurch, London, which was frequented by Samuel Pepys the diarist. What is also known is that Daniel's wife Margaret died of the plague in 1666, their house burnt down in the Great Fire of London and that his son, Sir Thomas Rawlinson was Mayor of London in 1706. The only piece of information that is not forthcoming is the birth year of Daniel Rawlinson which could aid further the aim to establish the year of the building of Grizedale Hall.

3.2.19 A number of HER sites, in the Grizedale area could possibly reach back to the medieval period, but dating of these sites, particularly quarry sites, is problematic.

3.2.20 ***Post Medieval and Modern:*** From the eighteenth century onwards, Grizedale becomes far more visible through a combination of documentary and cartographic evidence. This is probably due to the increasing iron industry in the southern part of Cumbria and the comparative wealth that it was bringing to certain families who participated in or owned the various bloomeries, forges and furnaces in the area.

3.2.21 Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, Richard Ford came into possession of part of the Grizedale Estate, though probably not the hall itself as by that time it had '*become a farmhouse*' (Thompson 1970a). Richard Ford was, by then, the owner of the newly-formed Newlands Furnace Company. What has proven difficult to ascertain is why the Rawlinsons quit Grizedale, either leasing or selling the hall. The Rawlinson family had certainly become quite extensive, with the majority at that time living mostly in the environs of London.

3.2.22 What is known is that Richard Ford set about building a new home known as Ford Lodge in approximately 1745; the Lodge occupied part of the development area. After his death, in 1757, Grizedale passed to his son William Ford, who almost certainly gained his father's share of the Newlands Company. William Ford must have seen fit to sell off some of the estate as in the 1760's; a Samuel Irton bought land in the region of Grizedale and Hawkshead amounting to upwards of 1,000 acres, 200 acres of which was valuable woodland (Thompson, 1970a).

3.2.23 William Ford died in 1769, leaving his Grizedale interests to his younger daughter Agnes, who continued to reside at Ford Lodge after her marriage in 1785 to Dr. Henry Ainslie. During her time as owner Agnes Ford planted over 77,100 trees on the estate between 1782 and 1784. Approximately 19,100 of these were oak (*op cit*). Their son, Montague, was born in April 1792, and it was some time in the early 1800's that he began constructing a New Grizedale Hall, located in the present development area (Plate 1). The old hall to the west of the village was pulled down by the son of the Reverend Thomas Bowman, the Master of the Free Grammar School in Hawkshead, into whose possession it had fallen.

3.2.24 Evidence of this first New Grizedale Hall is scarce, from the extensive searches of the record offices in both Kendal and Preston all that could be revealed was by whom it was constructed, but nothing that tells of the price or *exact* position of this hall could be found. There is even a question of whether Montague Ainslie extended Ford Lodge or incorporated it somehow into the New Hall.

3.2.26 The final certain fact of the first new hall building is that it was in the ownership of Ernest Ainslie at the turn of the twentieth century. Ernest was the grandson of Montague Ainslie and the nephew of William Ainslie, who the owner after Montague. Ernest was the son of William's brother the Reverend Henry Ainslie. The New Hall was demolished between 1900 and 1904 to make way for a second building by the new owner, Henry Brocklebank, a Liverpool shipping magnate, built in 1906 (Plates 2 and 3). When Brocklebank died in 1936, the hall and the 4,500 acre estate which included seven large farms, were taken up by the Forestry Commission. In 1939 it was leased to a Holiday Fellowship, but they never got to fully utilise their new acquisition as World War Two was threatening to break out (Crump, 2001, 7).

3.2.27 Much has been written about the subsequent life of the second New Grizedale Hall. An imposing, if not aesthetically pleasing, black slate edifice in a neo-gothic style, this hall was commandeered by the War Office and known as Camp Number 1 to hold the most elite of German P.O.W's. The story 'The One That Got Away', was inspired by an escape attempt from here by Franz Von Werra in late 1940. The camp was finally emptied of all prisoners in 1946, the last members being Austrian Officers on their way to being repatriated.

3.2.28 After the war, the hall stood empty until 1957 when the fixtures, fittings, fireplaces, staircases and oak panelling were auctioned off, and after being emptied the building, which had barely lasted 50 years, was destroyed (Plate 4).

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are **12** HER records located within a 1200m radius of the redevelopment area. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in *Appendix 1* in table form.

4.2 LAKE DISTRICT HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

4.2.1 ***LDHER:*** There were **12** HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 1200m radius around the site (Fig 2). One of these sites will be directly affected by the development. This is:

- LDHER 32588 ***New Grizedale Hall (site of)***.

4.2.2 Only one site was discovered through a search of the Archaeology Data Service website, and this was the English Heritage NMR entry for the hall (English Heritage, National Monuments Record - English Heritage National Inventory (NMR) No. 40022). This incorrectly states that the hall was built on the site of the 16th century Grizedale Hall.

4.2.3 The remaining sites are summarised in *Appendix 1*.

4.3 COUNTY RECORD OFFICES KENDAL AND PRESTON

4.3.1 The Cumbria Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)) and the Lancashire Record Office in Preston (LRO) were consulted to collate maps for regression analysis of the study area. Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into the historic background (*Section 3.2*).

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.4.1 As part of the documentary searches at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston (LRO) and the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)), an in-depth scan of the early maps for Grizedale was undertaken. A cartographic date range of between 1697 and 1919 was obtained. The development area will now be discussed with reference to these early sources, noting any changes to the development area within this period.

4.4.2 ***Estate Map for Grizedale, c 1697 (LRO(P) DDX 398/122):*** the second earliest available source but the one that is most specific to the development area is the Estate Map of c1697 (Fig 4). The development area is clearly shown as an empty plot of land, but the layout has been radically altered since this period. The plot is a large triangular shape, starting at the junction of two roads and extending south.

4.4.3 ***Historic Maps of Lancashire, 1610, 1786, 1818, 1829:*** the next four available maps are Speed's Map of 1610 (Fig 3), which shows Grizedale along with Satterthwaite, but nothing is visible of either a hall or an estate. Yates' map of 1786 (Fig 5) shows a

building on the site of Old Grizedale Hall although it is not named as such. The quality of this map is insufficient to see any definite outline of this building or even if there are other buildings on the right hand side of the road where Ford Lodge and the New Hall were subsequently built. On the 1818 map by Greenwood the location of the Old Hall is marked and labelled, while there now appears a building on the right hand side of the road that could be Ford Lodge but it is unnamed. Most intriguing is Hennet's map of 1829 as this again shows the location of the Old Hall, however, it is not named and it may well have been pulled down by this time and replaced with farm buildings as documentary sources suggest. There is also by this time a cluster of four buildings on the right of the road, which most likely represent Ford Lodge with ancillary buildings. No driveways are visible on any of these maps to any of the buildings represented.

4.4.4 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1851 – 6" to 1 mile:*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 8) is the first map that shows the development area in detail; there are buildings labelled as Grizedale Hall in the position of the Old Hall to the west of the village and Ford Lodge is clearly shown and named on the east side. The layout of the buildings appears different to Hennet's map of 1829, and more detail is now shown; Ford Lodge stands pretty much in isolation with just one smaller building to the north, which could possibly the house presently called Grizedale Hall Lodge. Gardens are located to the west and south of the Lodge and it is approached by a drive from the road that is to the north-west of the building.

4.4.5 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1890 – 25" to 1 mile:*** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 9) completed less than 40 years later shows that significant changes had been made to the area around Ford Lodge. Either this building had been demolished or it had been incorporated into a larger structure, which is labelled on the map as Grizedale Hall. This building extends further south than the Lodge did previously and some of the wooded grounds have been cleared, probably to form a garden for the new hall. The original hall to the west of the village is now called Grizedale Hall Farm but there is little evidence to suggest that any large structural changes had been made to this building, it still retains the same layout as on the first edition map.

4.4.6 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1919 – 25" to 1 mile:*** the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 10) shows the first evidence of the last building to be constructed on the site, the second New Grizedale Hall. The layout this buildings is drastically different by this stage, and is set slightly further to the south

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

4.5.1 No aerial photographs directly relating to the development site exist.

4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

4.6.1 No other archaeological work appears to have been conducted in the immediate vicinity of Grizedale Hall previous to this investigation.

5. SITE VISIT RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The site was visited on the 21st of April 2006, in order to complete a walkover survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. The site comprises of one distinct area. The main section of the development area is occupied by a moderately flat expanse of concrete, which is currently in use as a car park. The southern edge of the area is defined by the exterior walkway around the last Hall building which is approximately 1.25m below the level of the car park and accessed by a flight of stone steps. The north-eastern side is demarcated by a high brick wall which probably acted as a garden boundary to hold back the hill slope behind it. The western boundary is the access to the site from the road, whilst the northern extent is under some scrub vegetation and growth. Two features of archaeological interest were identified during the site visit and they possibly correspond with two small ancillary buildings that were in use during the second World War when the Hall was used as a P.O.W camp.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 The most significant remains were located just outside of the development area to the south, this is where the highly visible walls of the last hall are situated (Plate 4). The walls appear to be built of the local black slate, and are intact to approximately 1.3m in height. Though it was not possible to discern the exact layout of the building, the walls almost certainly extend north to run under the proposed development area. A rapid inspection also noted the remains of one brick constructed building which survived to a height of approximately 0.3m or three brick courses high (Plate 5) at the northern extent of the area. Any further visual evidence was obscured the car park.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1.1 The potential for either prehistoric or Roman archaeology is extremely low, despite the proximity of Ambleside, which holds the Roman fort of *Galava*, just 10 kilometres away.

6.1.2 The potential for archaeology before the Later Medieval period is fairly low. Though there was almost certainly activity in the area, there is no definitive evidence for this. The later medieval remains are probably entirely ensconced within the village of Grizedale itself. The village, though now largely post-medieval and modern in terms of its buildings, could possibly have originated in the medieval period. The development area is immediately to the east of the village centre, and as such probably lies outside of any putative medieval core.

6.1.3 The post-medieval archaeology of the development area shows the greatest potential. The site visit identified that extensive remains survive of the last Grizedale Hall building in the southern end of the site. Buildings on the proposed development area have been demonstrated by cartographic and secondary sources to relate to the eighteenth century, most notably Ford Lodge, established by Richard Ford in approximately 1745. This existed into the nineteenth century until probably becoming incorporated into the subsequent building of the first New Grizedale Hall. Although the area was cleared, and the final Hall built in 1906, there is the potential for sub-surface remains of the earlier buildings to survive in the area. The proposed development of this area will directly impinge on these sites.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 On the evidence presented above there is good potential for the survival of archaeological deposits on the site, possibly dating from the 18th century, with more chance of 19th century remains. The proposed building plans for the development area will probably impact directly upon any remaining foundations of either Ford Lodge, the first building of New Grizedale Hall, or the surviving remains of the building of the second Grizedale Hall itself, which lie under the present car park.

6.2.2 In light of this, it is recommended that a programme of evaluation by trial trenching be undertaken within the area to ascertain the survival, nature and extent of any remaining deposits. The current state of vegetation growth means that the area of Ford Lodge is partially obscured, clearance of this would aid interpretation of this area in conjunction with the trail trenching. Due to the recent historical significance of Grizedale and its emergence as a tourist destination any information that can be gained should be seen as beneficial to the story of Grizedale as a whole.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1890. HMSO © Crown Copyright

Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1919 HMSO © Crown Copyright

Speed's Map of Lancashire 1610 http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/

Yates' Map of Lancashire 1786 http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/

Greenwood's Map of Lancashire 1818 http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/

Hennet's Map of Lancashire 1829 http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/

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APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF HER SITES

Site No.	Source	Name	Period	NGR
1	LDHER 32588 NMR 40022	Grizedale Hall	Post Medieval	SD 33640 94275
2	LDHER 17429	Grizedale Summer House	Unknown	SD 33820 94340
3	LDHER 18266	Merklins Quarry	Unknown	SD 33710 93620
4	LDHER 18291	Grizedale Forest Quarry	Unknown	SD 33390 94070
5	LDHER 18309	Carron Crag Quarry	Unknown	SD 32600 94560
6	LDHER 18314	Grizedale Corn Mill	Unknown	SD 33510 94440
7	LDHER 30306	Charcoal Pitsteads, Ridding Wood	Unknown	SD 33870 93960
8	LDHER 30142	Potash Kiln, Bogle Crag Wood	Unknown	SD 33920 93240
9	LDHER 30158	Potash Kiln, Bogle Crag Wood	Unknown	SD 33860 93030
10	LDHER 30179	Saw Mill	Unknown	SD 33600 94380
11	LDHER 30180	Iron Ore Dump, Mires Wood	Unknown	SD 33600 94930
12	LDHER 30305	Charcoal Pitsteads, Bogle Crag Wood	Unknown	SD 33930 93160

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

APPENDIX 3: PLATES

Plate 1: The first New Grizedale Hall, built by Montague Ainslie in the 1800's.

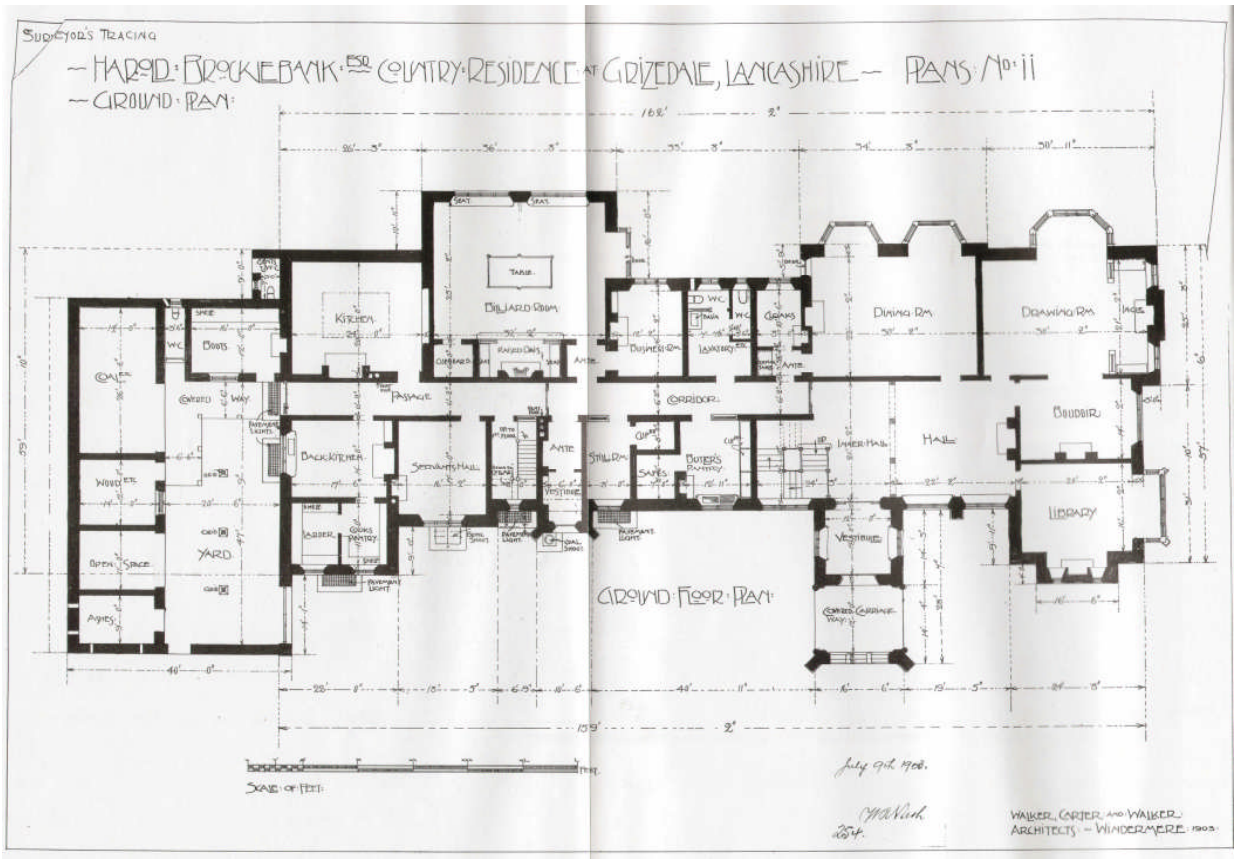


Plate 2: Internal floor plan of the second New Hall, built in 1906.

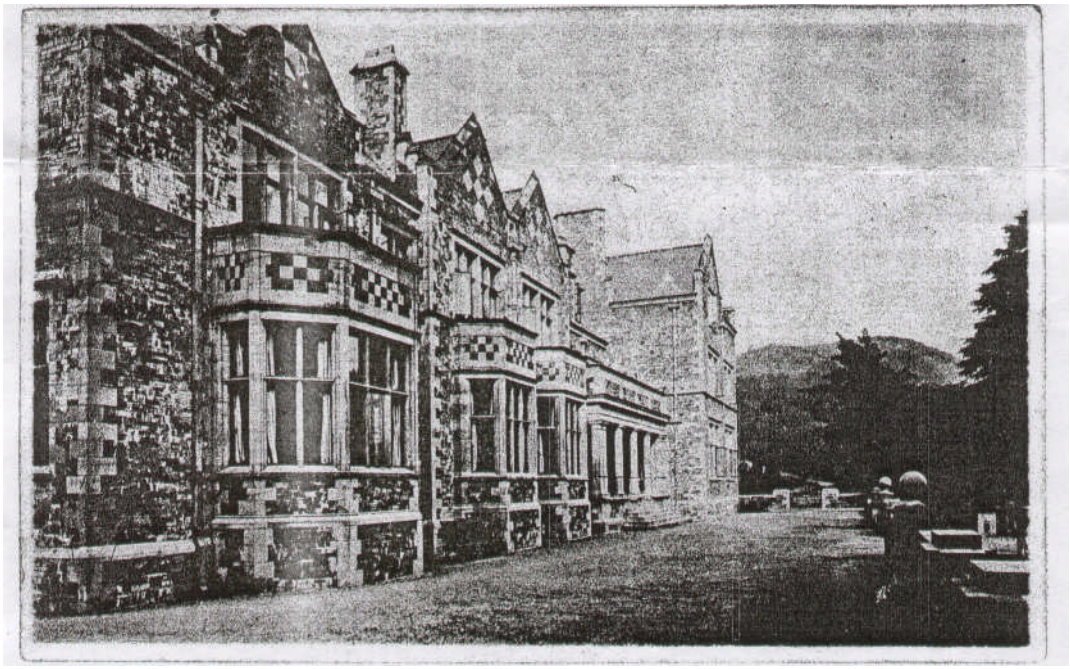


Plate 3: South facing exterior of Brocklebank's New Hall

Plate 4: Visible remains of the second New Hall, with the car-park placed on top of the internal side of the building, looking north-west

Plate 5: Remains of a possible guards hut to the north of the hall, dating from the Second World War, looking north-west

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2006
Grizedale Visitor Centre, Cumbria

DRAWING No:
1

LOCATION:

SCALE: 1:13500

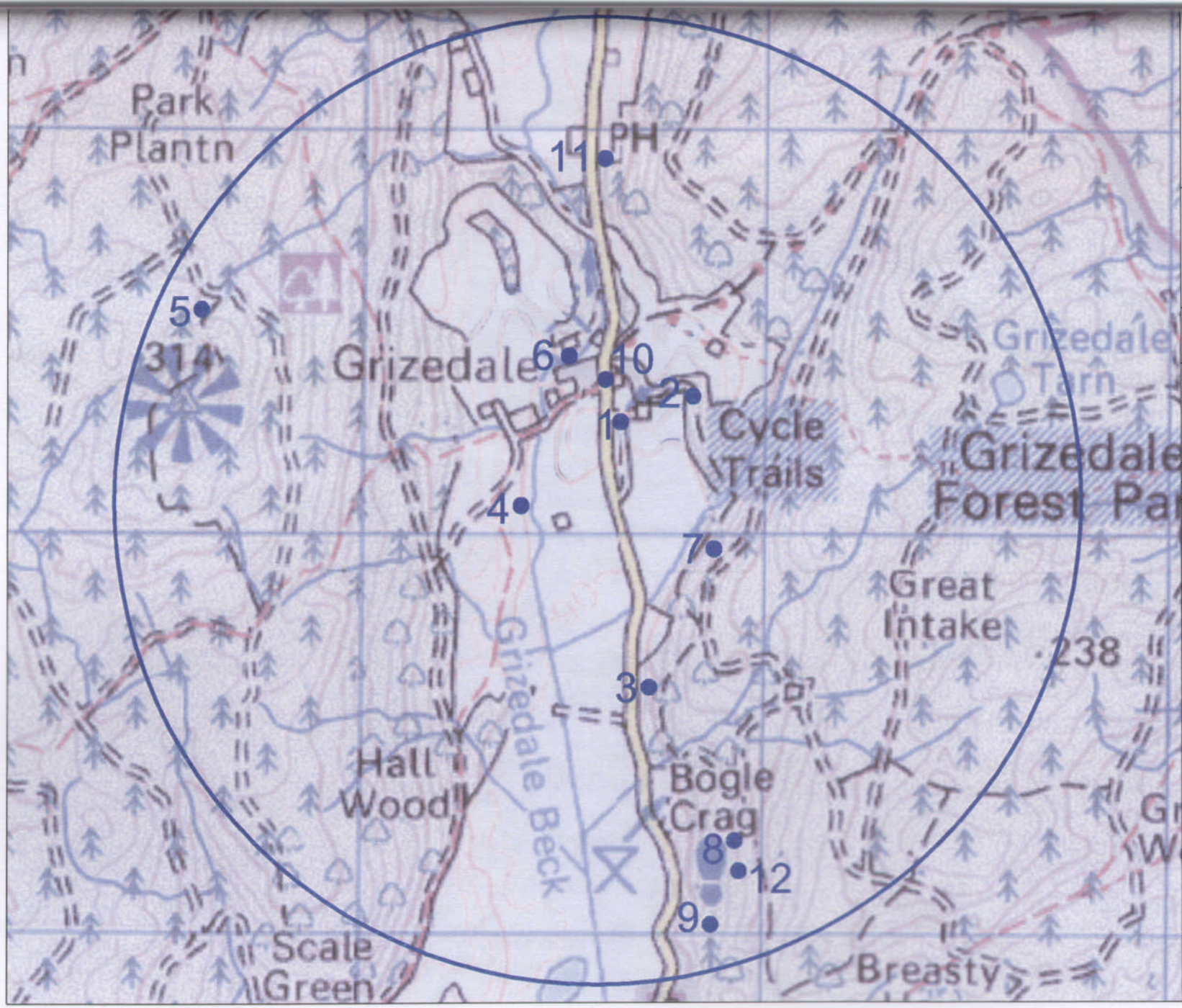
DRAWN BY: NG

DATE: April 2006

TITLE:
Site Location

COMMISSIONED BY:
The Forestry Commission

Figure 1: Site Location



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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2006
Grizedale Visitor Centre, Cumbria

DRAWING No: 2

SCALE: 1:13500

DRAWN BY: NG

DATE: April 2006

LOCATION:

KEY

4 HER Sites

TITLE: HER Sites Within Study Area

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Figure 2 : List of HER sites within the study area

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

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Grizedale Visitor Centre, Cumbria

DRAWING No: 3

SCALE: Unknown
DRAWN BY: NG
DATE: April 2006
LOCATION:

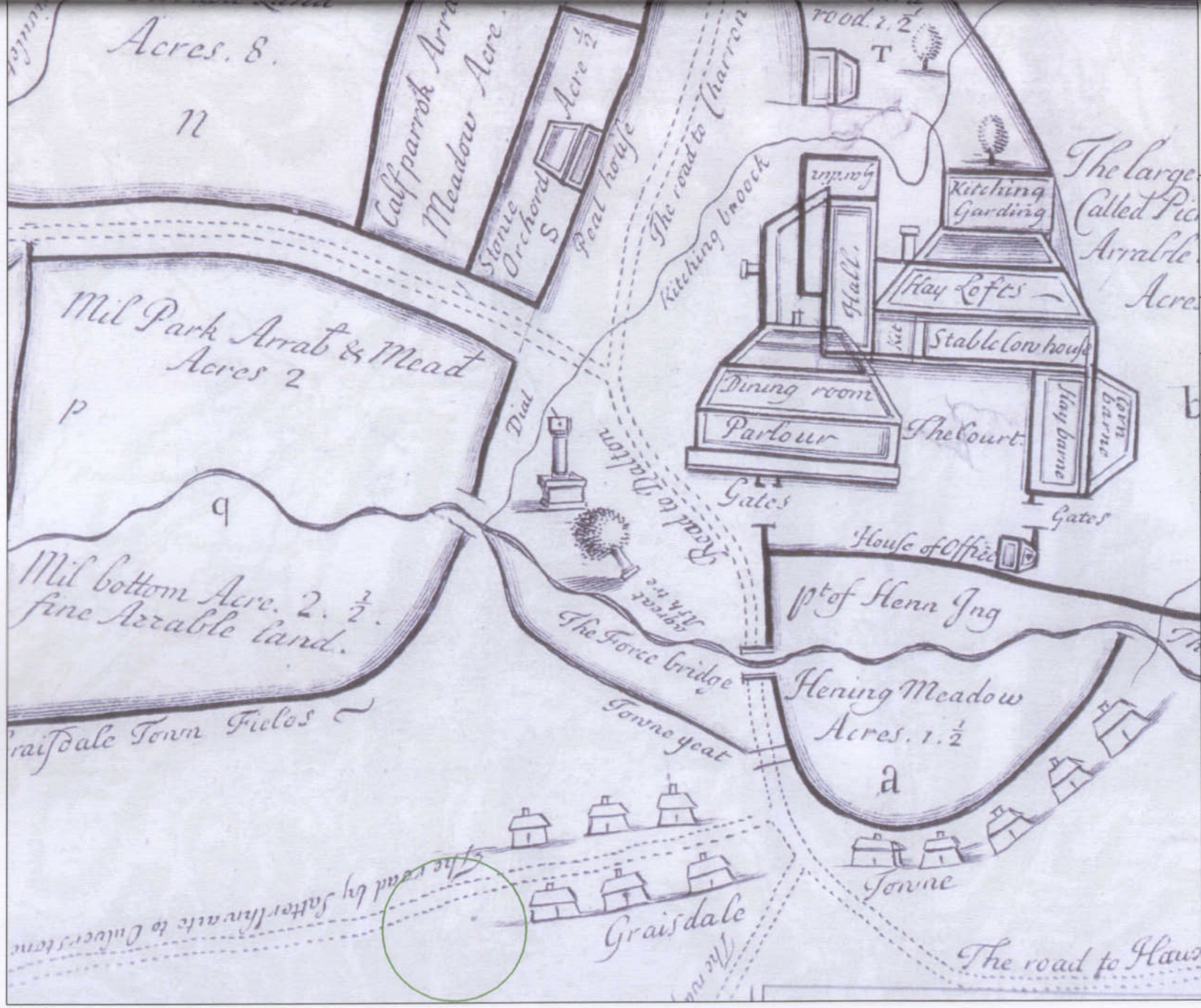
KEY

Approximate Location of Study Area

TITLE:
Speed's Map of Lancashire 1610

COMMISSIONED BY:
The Forestry Commission

Figure 3 : Speed's Map of Lancashire, 1610



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Scale: Unknown
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DATE: April 2006
LOCATION:

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Approximate Location of Study Area

TITLE: Estate Plan of 1697

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Figure 4 : Estate Map of Grizedale as Drawn By James Robinson, 1697

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DRAWING No:
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SCALE Unknown
DRAWN BY: NG
DATE: April 2006
LOCATION:

KEY
Approximate Location of Study Area

TITLE:
Yates' Map of Lancashire 1786

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Figure 5 : Yates' Map of Lancashire, 1786

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SCALE: Unknown

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DATE: April 2006

LOCATION:

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Approximate Location of Study Area

TITLE: Greenwood's Map of Lancs, 1818

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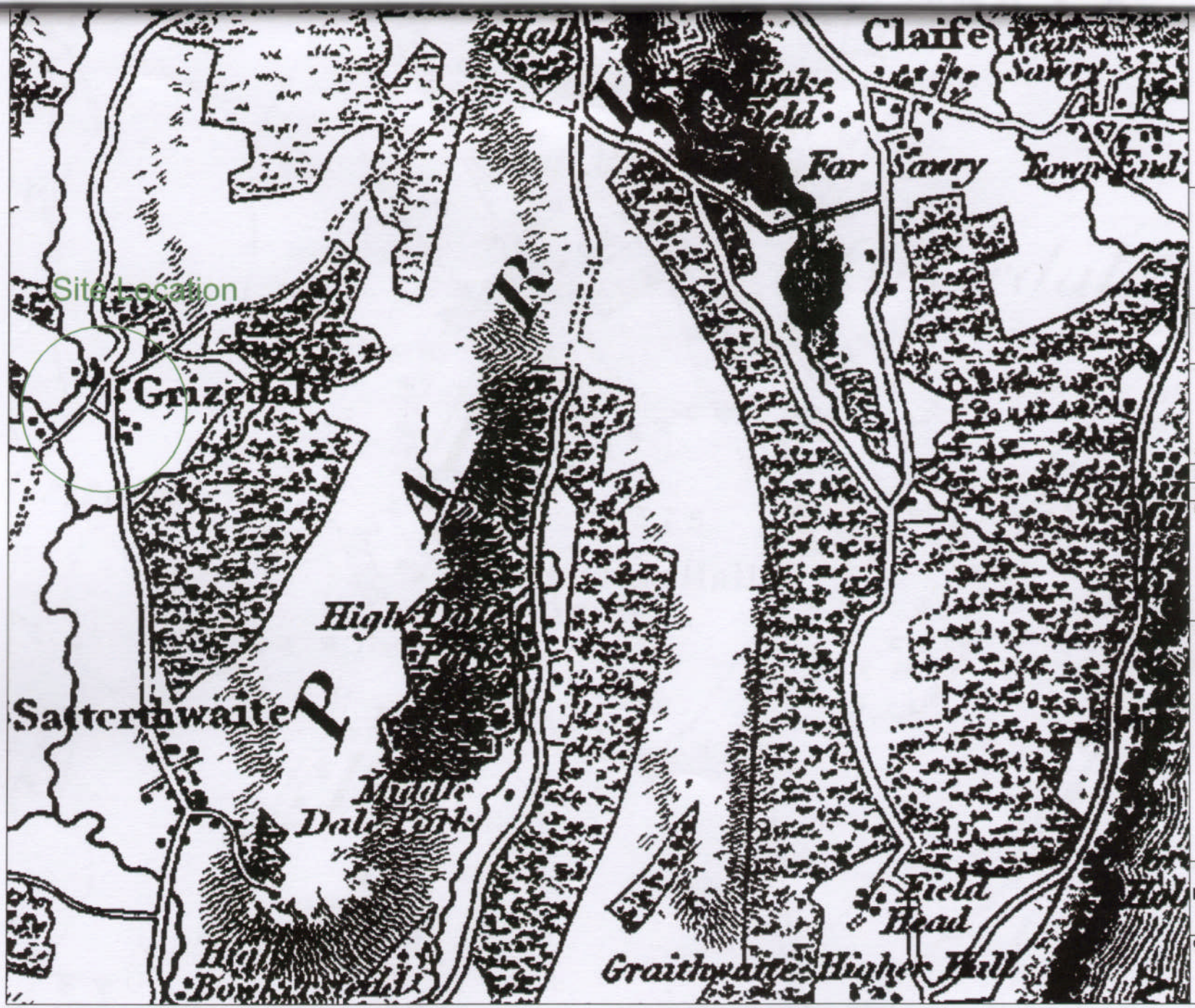
Figure 6: Greenwood's Map of Lancashire, 1818



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DRAWN BY: NG

DATE: April 2006

LOCATION:

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Approximate Location of Study Area

TITLE: Hennet's Map of Lancashire 1829

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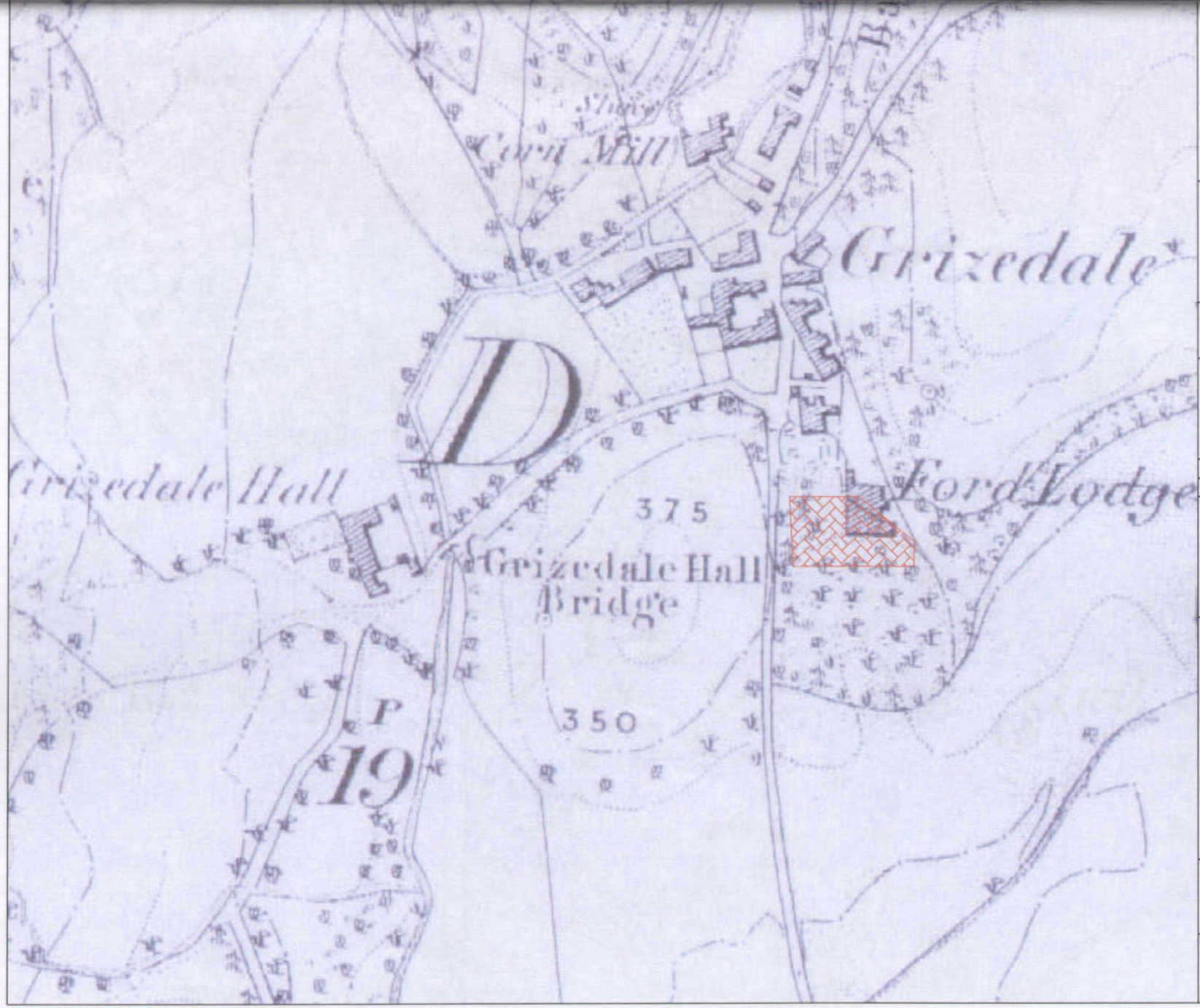
Figure 7: Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1829



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DATE: April 2006

LOCATION:

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Location of Proposed Building

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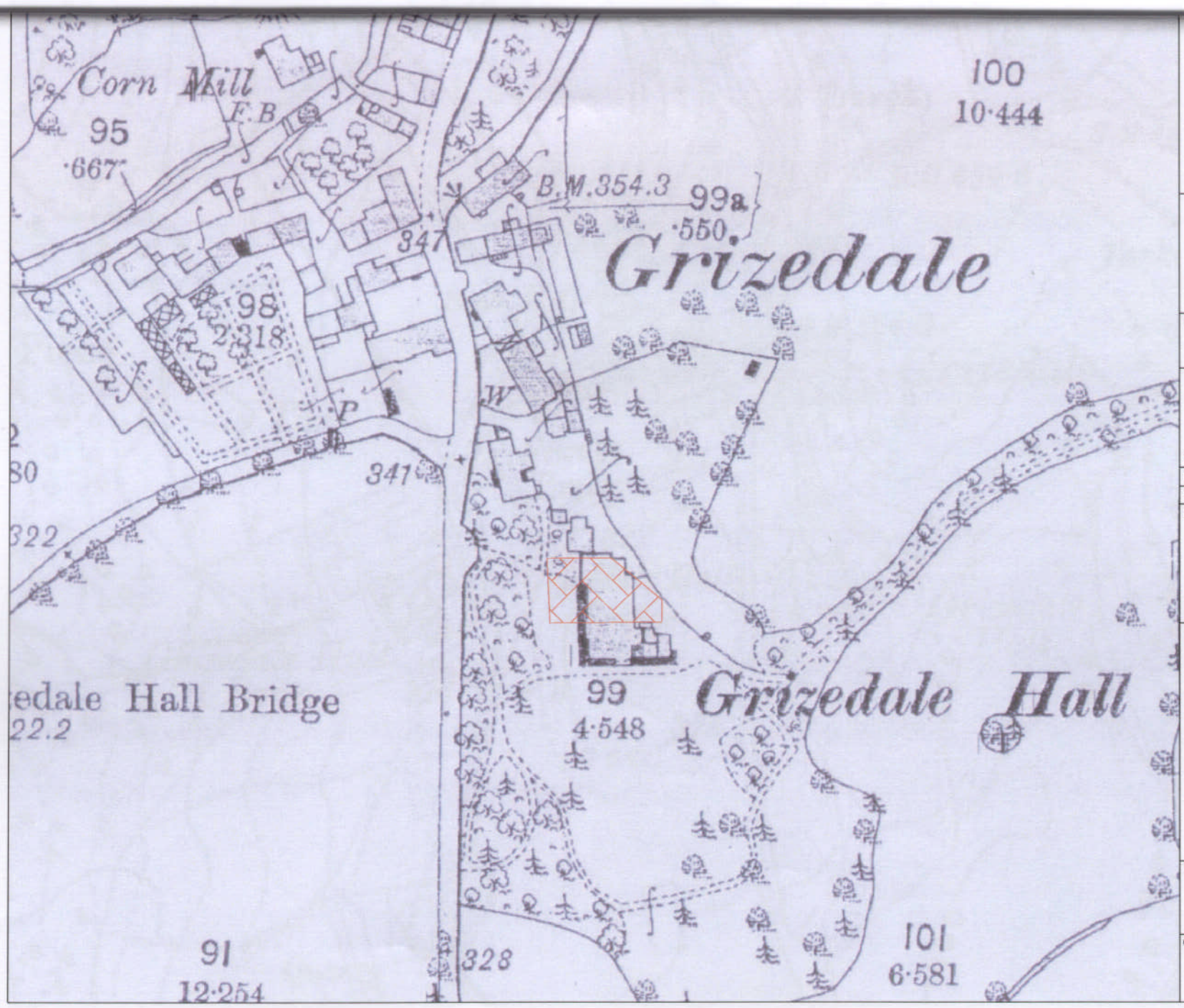
COMMISSIONED BY: The Forestry Commission

Figure 8: 1st Edition OS Map, 1851



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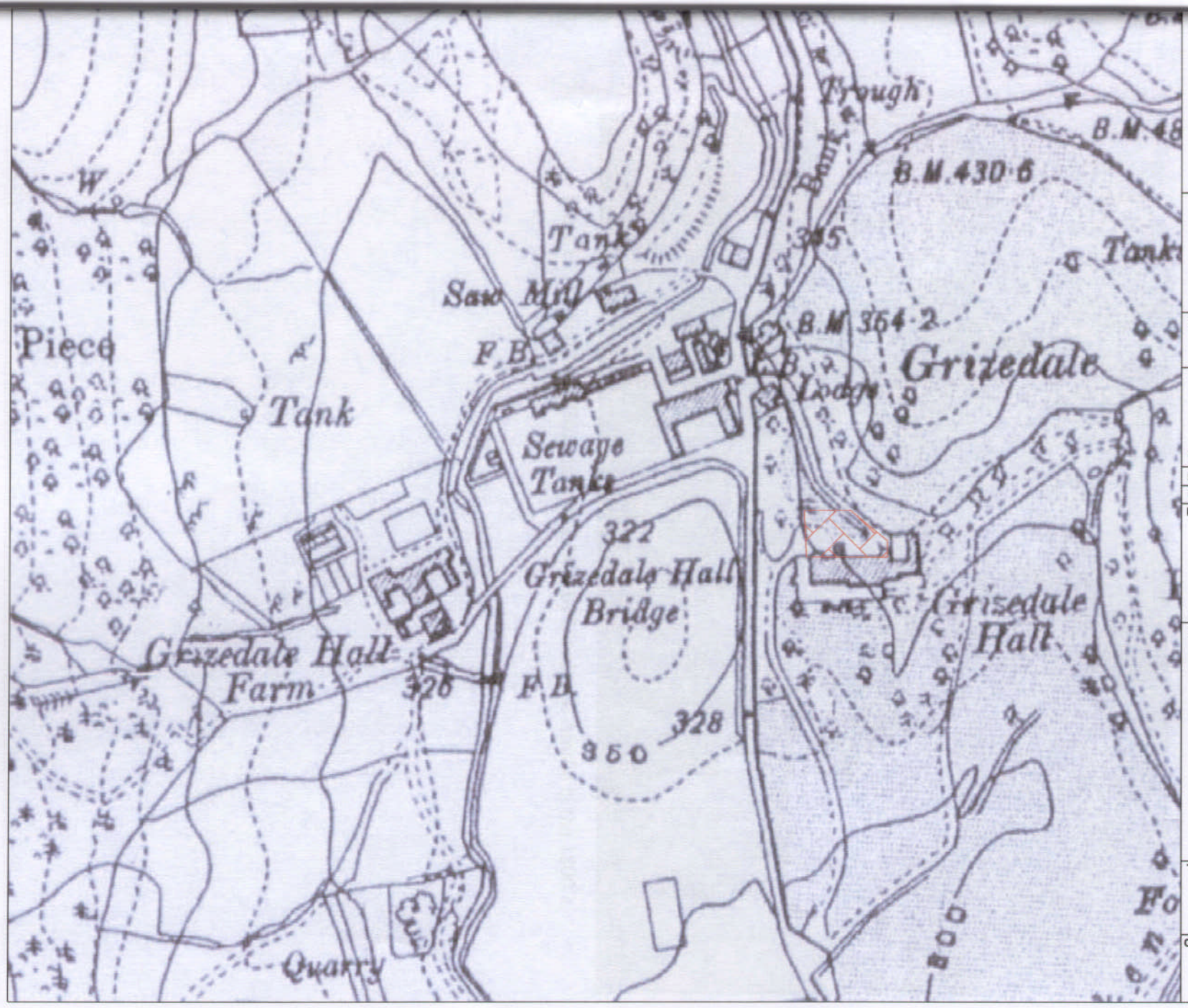
COMMISSIONED BY: The Forestry Commission

Figure 9 : 2nd edition OS Map, 1890



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2006
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SCALE: 1:3000

DRAWN BY: NG

DATE: April 2006

LOCATION:

KEY

Location of Proposed Building

TITLE: 3rd Ed. OS Map, 1919

COMMISSIONED BY: The Forestry Commission

Figure 10: 3rd Edition OS Map, 1919